

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.19

Taylor

RECEIVED

OCT 21 1919

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

H

YH

HARTWELL NURSERIES

**HARTWELL,
GEORGIA.**

1903

1904



**S. W. PEEK,
Proprietor.**

Established 1852.

**PECANS AND
NOTHING BUT PECANS
BEST VARIETIES**

Terms and Conditions.



Terms cash with order or satisfactory reference.

No substitution of varieties without permission.

Shipping season from November first to April first.

All stock is shipped at purchaser's risk and all claims for delay or damages must be made to forwarders.

If to be shipped C. O. D., one-half the amount of the bill must be paid in advance. No order for less than \$5 will be sent C. O. D.

If you have sent me an order and do not hear from me in a reasonable time, write again. It is my custom to acknowledge receipt of orders promptly.

In ordering be sure to write your address plainly. Give name, post-office, state, county, railroad depot and express office.

Do not forget to give instructions for shipping. Small packages should always be sent by express. If no directions are given, I always ship as I think best serves customer's interest.

Packing is carefully done so as to insure safe transportation to all parts of the United States.

My trees are carefully dug and kept in wet cloths till they can be hauled to the packing house. They are never exposed to the sun or drying winds, and they are usually dug only as they are needed for filling orders.

My stock is inspected by State Entomologist while growing and fumigated before shipment.

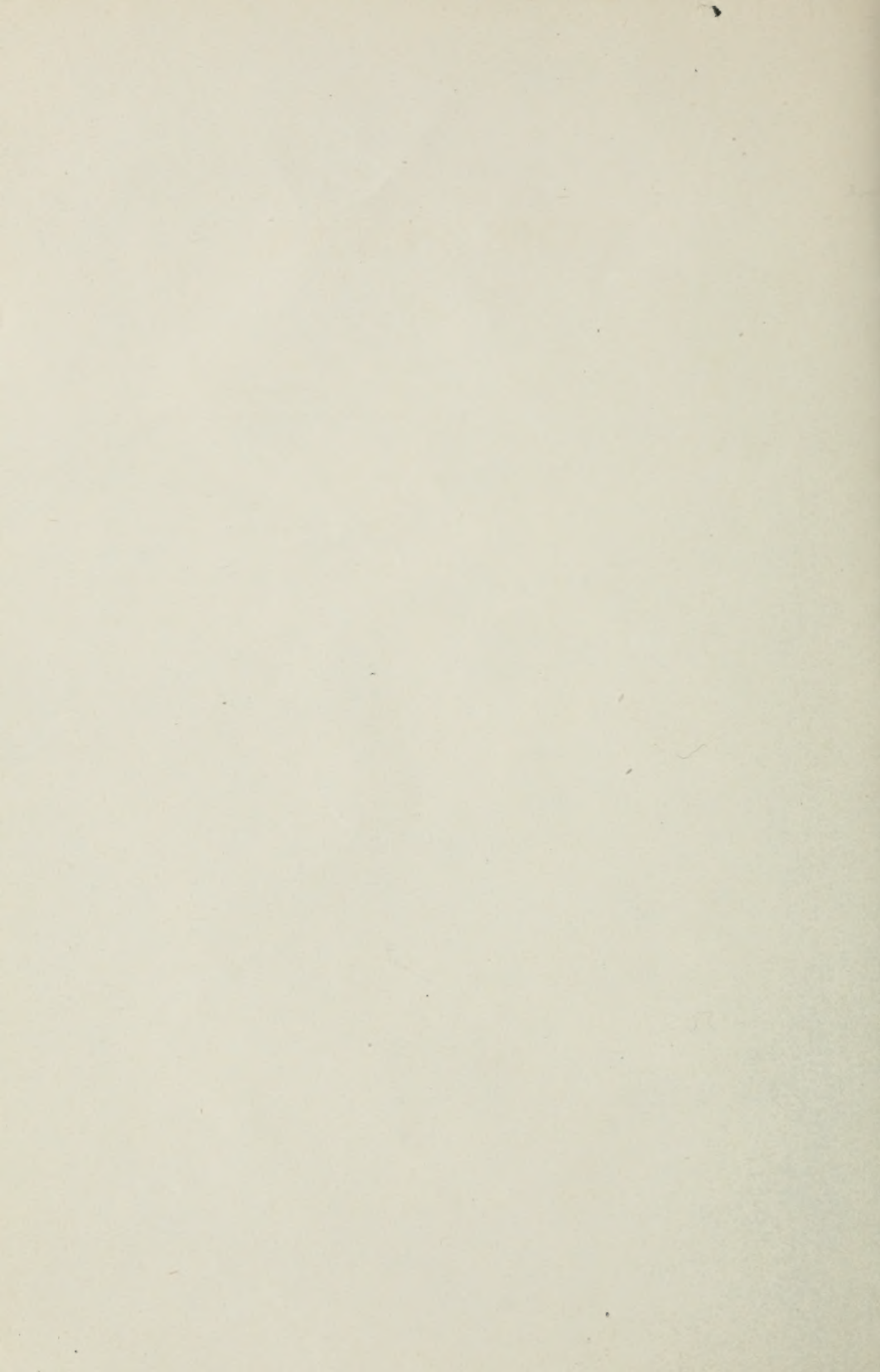
This price-list cancels all previous offers and the right is reserved to increase prices at any time without notice.

I guarantee all stock true to name, but if any mistakes should occur, I will be responsible only to the extent of the amount of the bill.

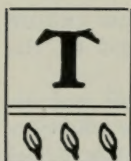
References:—The Banks and business houses of Hartwell, where I have lived forty years.

To my Customers:—I wish to thank you for the patronage of the past, and I hope to do business with you and many new customers during the season of 1903-4.

In this catalogue the terms "budded" and "grafted" are used interchangeably.



THE PECAN.



WENTY years ago comparatively little was known of this long neglected nut, but now EVERYBODY knows it is of the same genus as the Hickory, thrives *almost* anywhere in that portion of our country lying between the oceans and reaching as far north as Central Illinois, is very hardy and long-lived, succeeds on a great variety of soils, grows to immense size and bears abundant crops of nuts that find a ready market at such prices as render trees that have reached maturity almost fabulously profitable.

"The pecan is the largest of the hickories and one of the largest trees of the forest. With the single exception of the white elm the pecan has the most widely spreading head of any tree in proportion to its size; while in altitude and majestic appearance, the largest and finest elms are no comparison to it. The dome-like head may occasionally be seen reared conspicuously above the surrounding tree tops, some trees being as much as 175 feet high, with a spread of 100 feet or more. The trunk, like that of the shagbark hickory, is very long, often measuring more than 50 feet."—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1896.

"The cultivation of nut-bearing trees in America is yet in embryo. Its growth will resemble that of the trees themselves, slow while young—perhaps with an occasional set-back during a chilly spell, but increasing in speed and thrift with age, until it reaches the large dimensions it deserves.

"Mind what we say: Nut-growing for pleasure and home use will soon become popular; while nut-growing for profit will grow into a mighty industry, and become one of the most important branches of horticulture. It can not help it.

"The 'Orchard and Garden' is too patriotic to see the large annual importations of nuts of all kinds into this country without making every effort to convince the public that by far the larger per cent. of this supply could be produced at home with far greater profit than the grower can hope to realize from the cultivation of apples, pears, peaches or small fruits. The prospects in nut-growing are enticing, the field is wide and we should see to it that it is properly cultivated."—*Orchard and Garden*.

The Growing of Nut Trees.

"This is not only a pleasant occupation, but intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth.

If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years.

"We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50 and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually.

"It was a wise man who said: 'Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping.'"—*Wm. Parry of New Jersey.*

The Advantages of Pecan Culture.

"We cannot refrain from noting the advantages which pecan culture offers to those engaged in horticultural pursuits, as judged by the experience of those who have tried it.

"Here is a tree indigenous to almost every character of soil and degree of climate in Georgia—a tree which, it is said, will grow wherever the hickory or almost any other nut tree will grow. A tree hardy and long-lived, and almost never-failing in its productiveness, and yielding a crop for which there is always a ready market at good prices, and a crop, too, that is not of a perishable nature.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Nut Culture For Pleasure.

"Connected with the very thought of 'going nutting' is an indescribable charm, a fascination which takes hold of the boy irresistably as soon as his little legs get strong enough to carry him to the nut grove, and which hardly weakens its grasp through life.

"The man in the full strength and vigor of life can not shake it off. It clings to him, until bent with old age, paralyzed and gouty, he drags himself with tottering steps to the old familiar nut tree to pick up, now wearily and with considerable effort, the tempting brown fruit, as he has done year after year through life. In short, this charm exerts its influence over all, young and old.

"The mere expression, 'going nutting,' makes us older ones feel young again, and kindles a jovous light in the countenances of the young through the anticipation of pleasure."—*J. T. Lovett, of New Jersey.*

Work For Women.

"Pecan culture opens up a new industry for the South, and one in which women as well as men, can make money. The pecan is a handsome shade tree, growing a fine symmetrical top, with dark, rich, green foliage; it begins to bear from six to seven years from planting. Trees twelve years old bear as much as a barrel of nuts. These fine nuts sell readily at \$100 a barrel, so any one can see that a pecan grove is a good and safe investment."—*Mrs. Wm. King, in Atlanta Constitution.*

Nuts For Food.

"Nuts have usually been regarded as one of the small boy's luxuries, of questionable merit; their richness has never been disputed, and in this quality lay an imputed fault. Science and hygiene now accord to the nuts a high food value, and it is said that by using them as a food,

not mincing at them between meals, they are as wholesome as nutritious.

"Plant nut trees for beauty and use; but remember that they have a distinct food value.—*Bessie L. Putnam.*

Nut Trees For Shade.

"We plant out almost innumerable shade trees that yield us absolutely nothing besides their services as parasols in summer, and perhaps, as wind-breaks in winter.

"If nut-bearing trees were planted in their stead, they would make as good a growth, serve the purposes of the others equally as well, and yield us a good supply of nuts at the same time.

"Nearly or quite all of our nut-bearing trees are hardy in the larger sections of our country.

Hickory, walnut, chestnut, pecan and filberts—the most common kinds of nuts we have—can be found to some extent all over this country, and with a little pains in planting such, and otherwise giving them due attention, they could be made to grow almost anywhere. The principal reason for this not being done is the people have not thought of it.

"We have been accustomed to buying and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, but when we wanted a supply of nuts we expected to go to the wild woods and gather them. No effort was made to grow them at home."—*N. J. Shepherd.*

Blooming.

As all pecans do not bloom at the same time it is important to plant more than one kind in the grove so as to insure a more uniform and continuous distribution of pollen throughout the season.

Root-Pruning.

Twenty years' experience with this nut has taught me that the trees should be root-pruned when one year-old, thus inducing the formation of lateral roots, which are so essential to rapid growth, early fruiting, and a firm hold in the soil; and it has been demonstrated in almost countless instances that the formation of new tap roots always follows the loss of the old.

A few years ago there was a kind of horticultural superstition abroad in the land to the effect that a pecan-tree would not bear if its tap root was cut; but the folly of this idea has been demonstrated so often that no one can now be found to advocate it. As well say that the tomato plant will not bear if its roots are broken in transplanting.

Transplanting and Cultivating.

The best time in this climate for transplanting fruit or nut trees is as soon as possible after the first killing frost, although it may be done successfully till the first of April. The ground should be well

broken, thoroughly pulverized, and sufficiently enriched to make a good crop of corn. Dig holes at least three feet deep and fully as wide; then refill them with surface soil thoroughly mixed with some good fertilizer. With a sharp knife remove injured portions of roots and branches. Plant as deep or a *little* deeper than the trees grew in the nursery, and press the dirt firmly around the roots, spread out in their natural position. Do not allow strong manures to come in direct contact with the roots.

Always select well-rooted trees rather than those that are heavily branched. Newly planted trees should be mulched in spring and watered during the summer when the weather is very dry. Manure annually and cultivate well, avoiding deep plowing near the roots. Plant low-growing hoed crops in grove, but never corn or small grain.

When trees are received from the nursery, if wilted or frozen, bury them in the ground a few days, root and branch, before planting in the grove.

If the ground for the grove is not in suitable condition for planting trees as soon as received, untie the bundles and bury the roots in the ground, being careful to work the dirt thoroughly among them; if dry, water copiously.

Top-Working, or Budding on New Heads.

It is not *very* difficult to convert a pecan tree from one variety into another, if the proper conditions exist and the right methods are carefully observed; but it is useless to attempt the operation, unless the buds have reached a certain stage of maturity and there is sufficient flow of sap to cause the bark to separate easily from the wood.

Trees of almost any size can be top-worked, but it is hardly practicable, if they are more than six to eight inches in diameter.

The trees on which a new head is to be budded must first be prepared for the work. This is done by cutting off the top before growth starts in the spring so as to get new wood on which to place the buds. If the tree is not over three inches in diameter, it may be cut back to a naked stem six or eight feet high; if larger, it is better to leave some of the lower limbs. If the tree is in good ground and in vigorous condition, it will have a dense head of young shoots by the middle of the following August ready to be budded. The ordinary methods of budding are used.

The budding of the new heads on very large trees is usually a gradual process--two or three years' time being consumed in removing the old limbs and replacing them with the new. This is done to avoid the danger of destroying the trees by cutting away too much of the top at one time.

As the buds begin to grow it is necessary to tie them to some kind of a support to prevent them from being blown off by the wind. A portion of the old limb is usually left for this purpose.

Almost any person of ordinary skill can soon learn to top-work the pecan and thus convert the inferior seedlings into the best varieties in cultivation.

SOME EXTRACTS



The following extract from an article written nearly twenty years ago by E. T. Hollister was reproduced in my little book, "The Nursery and the Orchard," published in 1885. Since that time it has appeared in various places.

"The pecan is one of the most remunerative crops a farmer can produce. Young man, plant a pecan grove, and it will support you in your old age and enable you to pass the evening of your life in luxury, free from the toil and care necessary to the ordinary callings. Old gentleman, whose tide of life is upon the ebb, and whose tottering footsteps are slowly carrying you towards the other side of the great river, plant a pecan grove, because it does not require the amount of care and cultivation necessary to other crops, and if you do not live to reap the benefits from it yourself, those who come after you, and for whom it is your duty to provide, while enjoying the fruit of your labor and forethought, will always have a green spot in their memory for the good old man who was so thoughtful as to provide bountifully for them in his old age, and they will plant a fresh flower on your grave with every recurring spring."

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE.

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Ex-U. S.

Pomologist.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

Of all the nuts grown in America there is none equal to the pecan. The fact that it is a native here is in its favor, for this is evidence that it will endure our climatic and other conditions without serious difficulty. Its natural home is in the richest alluvial bottom lands along the creeks and rivers of the lower Mississippi valley. There the trees have flourished for untold ages. Storms, floods, drouths, and insects do them almost no harm. There are trees by the million now standing in the forests and along the water-courses, where they have not been cut down for

their room, their timber or their fuel. Some are so large that as much as ten barrels of nuts have been gathered from one tree in a single season. But the nuts from these wild trees are nearly all small and have a bitter skin next the kernel. Many of them are difficult to get out of the shell, while some come out whole. These wild pecans have been an article of commerce for a long time, but the gradual destruction of the trees is decreasing the product and like the buffalo that had to give way to the domestic cattle, the cultivated pecans will need to take the place of the wild trees. This they are gradually doing.

The improvement of the pecan was begun by the early French settlers fully a century ago, by selecting the best nuts and planting them, and from their progeny again taking the best for the same purpose. In this way there has come to be a race of choice varieties that is as much better than the little wild pecans that we see in the markets as the best apples are better than the common seedlings. Yet the improvement is still going on, being in the hands of some of our most intelligent people. Already we know enough to warrant us in planting extensive pecan groves of these choice varieties.

* * * * *

Pecan trees sometimes begin to bear at six years old from seed, but many not until they are twenty. Budded or grafted trees of the best kinds usually begin at five or six years from planting which is generally done when they are not over three years old from seed. At first they bear but few nuts, but they gradually increase until at ten years, if in good soil, they yield profitable crops. From that time on they will continue to increase for at least fifty years. There is no reason to think them past usefulness at a century old, for there are those of that age yet in their vigor. One who will plant the right kind of pecan trees in good land and in a suitable climate and then cultivate them as if they were apple trees, for about

ten years, or until they are large, thrifty trees and able to shade the ground well, they will beat an insurance policy ten times over. When they are once well established in rich soil there is no telling how long they will live and flourish. The crops of cotton, corn and other things will pay while the trees are growing. There need be no lost time in a pecan orchard properly managed.

The market for the nuts is practically unlimited. Our own country will always want a great quantity, and the European markets are open to us, for the pecan is not grown there nor anywhere else in the world except North America. The quality of the nut is so good that it will always be in demand. Let those who have rich land, even if it is subject to overflow plant pecan trees. If once well started they will last more than a lifetime."

THE PECAN—BUDDED TREES OR SEEDLINGS, WHICH?

(From The Southern Fruit Grower, July, 1902, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

BY S. W. PEEK, HARTWELL, GA.

Twenty years ago, when I first became interested in the pecan, the question was, "Will it succeed in a State or locality to which it is not indigenous?"

At that time comparatively few persons understood that this nut could be raised successfully all over the South and Southwest, and in some of the States farther North.

Now it is quite different. The pecan is planted over a wide section of country, and the results are so universally satisfactory that the doubting Thomases have disappeared.

The question now is not, "Shall I plant the pecan?" but rather, "How many and what kind shall I plant?"

Many persons desire to know which are better, budded trees or seedlings. This is a question that can not be readily answered in a few words, as there are so many things to be considered in connection with it. If a man wants only a few trees and desires to get some choice fruit in the shortest time possible, he should plant budded or grafted trees. They are difficult to raise, and, in consequence, costly, but they always give satisfactory results and are well worth the cost.

If the planter gets "sure-enough" budded trees of a standard variety, he is certain to have some fine nuts in a few years; but let all beware of the impostor who sells "doctored" seedlings. They may look like budded trees, but they are not.

Another question that is often asked, "Are budded trees as long-lived as seedlings?" It will be a good many years before this question can be answered definitely, because budding and grafting as applied to the pecan are of rather recent origin. It is probable, however, that the seedling will prove to be hardier and longer lived. In fact, it is difficult to find anything with as much of the staying quality as the seedling pecan. It takes lightning to kill it. But no one need entertain the least hope that he will live long enough to see a grove of budded pecan trees die from old age.

My advice to pecan culturists is to plant some of each kind—the proportion of budded trees to be governed by the size of the purse.

The seedling pecan is extremely hardy and long-lived, and when grown from choice seed usually produces nuts of fine quality; in any seedling grove, however, there will be some trees that will bear inferior nuts, but they can be readily converted into any kind desired by top-working, or budding on a new head. This process has been proven to be practicable and is not extremely difficult.

When a seedling begins to bear, if the fruit is not satisfactory, bud on a new head; in a few years you will have a tree of which you will be proud. Don't put off planting a pecan grove because you are not able to buy any budded trees. Plant seedlings, and top-work all that are not satisfactory. Whatever you do, plant a pecan grove; it will be the best investment of your life.

FRAUDULENT PECAN DEALERS.

(From "The Tri-State Farmer and Gardner," November, 1902. Chattanooga, Tenn.)

BY S. W. PEEK, HARTWELL, GA.

On account of the growing popularity of the pecan and the great demand for the trees, fraudulent dealers are now getting in their work.

At a recent meeting of the National

Nut Growers' Association in Macon, Ga., a very interesting address was delivered by Prof. Wilcox, of Alabama, on "Fakes and Frauds in the Sale of Pecan Stock." He called attention to various methods adopted by the swindlers—among them the common fraud of selling cheap seedlings, at high prices, for budded trees.

The shrewd rascals have a way of "doctoring" the seedlings to make them resemble budded stock, and in this way deceive many unsuspecting purchasers.

It is advisable to plant some seedling trees, grown from fine nuts, but the purchaser does not want to pay as much for trees of this kind as he would have to pay for genuine budded trees. Besides, the seedlings sold by these swindlers are usually worthless.

"Another common fraud is to sell for pecan stock entirely different species, frequently species of the hickory. In one case that was reported to me, a fruit grower at Marshallville, Ga., two years ago, bought and planted out what he thought to be a lot of nice pecan trees, but after they began to grow he found them to be chinaberry trees. The selling of pig-nut trees for true pecans is a well known fake, and one who practiced it rather too extensively has, I understand, been placed for a time in an institution where pecan growing is not the fashion."—Prof. Wilcox.

Among other frauds practiced by dealers in pecan trees that should be mentioned, is the selling of so-called dwarf trees, claimed by the swindler to bear in two or three years; another is the idiotic claim that pecan nuts treated chemically in some mysterious way, known only to the perpetrators of the fraud, will produce trees that will always be free from disease and insect pests. While comparatively free from troubles of this sort, the pecan is not wholly exempt.

Recognizing the importance of protecting the people against these frauds, the National Nut Growers' Association will make it a part of its work to hunt up the guilty parties, and, when found, to expose them mercilessly. Pecan growing is now becoming a very important industry and well deserves the careful guarding of this association. It is an enterprise which, begun right and

continued right, will prove very profitable almost anywhere in the South or Southwest. Large pecan trees have been known to bear as much as \$100 worth of nuts in one season.

The first step in the direction of a pecan grove—that of purchasing the trees—should be taken very carefully. Look after the character of the nurseryman before you buy.

They are not all frauds.

PECAN CULTURE.

BY S. W. PEEK, HARTWELL, GA.
(From The Tennessee Farmer, 1902.)

A few months since I received a letter in which the writer said in substance: "Fourteen years ago I planted twelve pecan trees obtained from the Hartwell Nurseries. About that period I began to raise babies, and as the trees grew, the babies grew and enjoyed both the shade and the fruit. O that I had been able at that time to plant ten acres! I would now be getting at least sixty pounds to the tree, worth 18 cents a pound. It is too late now to talk of the past, but it is not too late to plant for the babies."

I will venture the prediction that some one who reads this article will live to regret that he did not plant a pecan grove in 1902. For permanent and profitable investment nothing in the horticultural line offers as great inducements as the pecan. The tree is not very choice of soil or climate, succeeding almost anywhere in that portion of the United States lying south of the fortieth parallel of latitude, and on a great variety of soils.

In their wild state, on the deep alluvial soil along the rivers of the Southwest, where both moisture and fertility abound, the trees grow, to be very large, becoming the stately monarchs of the forest; but, far removed from its native home, in sections of country where the pecan is never seen as a natural growth, under cultivation, it is fast becoming one of the most profitable of all fruit or nut-bearing trees.

Pecan growing for commercial purposes is already an important industry in Georgia, but the widespread interest now manifested in this enterprise indicates that in a few years it is likely to rival even the famous peach industry.

What has been done in Georgia can be done in possibly twenty other States. There is nothing mysterious about pecan culture. Get some trees of good kinds, then plant and care for them in about the same manner that you plant and care for apple trees. Nature will do the rest. When the trees get large enough to hold the nuts their yield will surprise and delight you. Plant a ten-acre grove for your baby boy. When he becomes a man he will have a snug little fortune—one that will increase in value for a long period and, with proper attention, will continue to be the source of a princely income through all the years of his life, even if he should live to pass the seventy mark.

NUT CULTURE AN INVITING FIELD.

BY S. W. PEEK, HARTWELL, GA.

(From the Atlanta (Daily) Journal, August 11, 1902.)

Nearly twenty years ago a very interesting article on nut culture was read before the American Horticultural Society, which was prefaced by the following quotation:

"Gather nuts and plant them. Plant by the wayside and in all open spaces. So shall you help to make every road a path of delight and the waste places to blossom and bring forth fruit until the land will seem like unto paradise—the garden of the blessed.

"If all persons would only do this, in a few years want in country districts would be almost unknown, for abundance would spring from the earth."

Even at that time, when nut growing was in its infancy, and comparatively little had been done to furnish data on which to base calculations the writer of the article referred to, with almost prophetic vision, saw the outcome of the industry, and, in the following strong language, plead for the planting of nut trees: "For the love of home, for the love of our country, for the good of society and the world at large, plant nut trees."

In connection with the pecan he advises the planting of walnuts, chestnuts and other nuts.

If his advice to plant nuts by the wayside and in the open spaces were heeded many desolate places would be made to blossom and bring forth

fruit; but when the subject of nut culture is viewed purely from a commercial standpoint, we narrow down to the pecan as the nut to plant and the cultivated grove as the place to plant it.

Over a wide section of our country, spreading from ocean to ocean, and reaching as far north as the fortieth degree of latitude, pecan growing, under favorable conditions, is one of the most profitable industries. In some sections, where the cultivated groves are beginning to show what is in store for the owners, the interest in pecan culture amounts to enthusiasm. How could it be otherwise when as much as fifty dollars' worth of nuts are often obtained from a single tree—in rare instances one hundred dollars' worth?

But let no one enter this field expecting to reap these bountiful harvests without beginning right and continuing right.

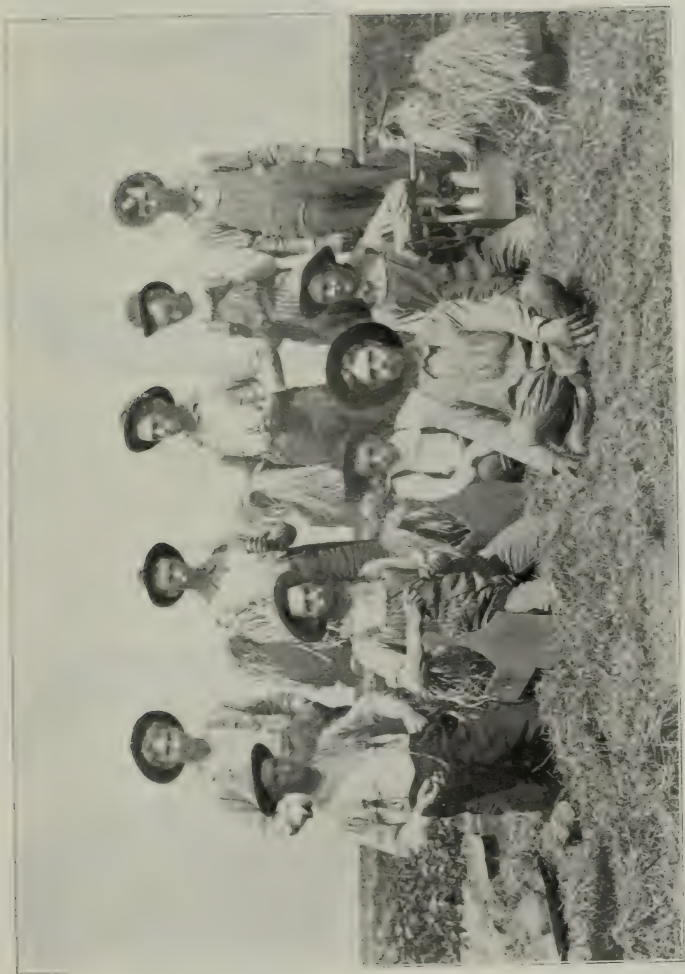
It is true that the pecan tree will, under the most unfavorable conditions, live, grow and bear; but to obtain satisfactory results, the kind of trees that are planted, the manner in which they are planted and the after treatment must all be carefully looked after.

Either budded trees, of the best varieties, or seedlings from choice nuts, should be obtained. Some persons prefer the seedlings while others are partial to budded trees. This question should be determined largely by the financial ability of the planter. I think it a good plan to plant some of each kind in every grove.

On the manner of planting a great deal might be said, but in this article I will simply suggest that it is very poor economy to plant a valuable pecan tree like a fence post. It should be put in a large, deep hole, refilled with surface soil and thoroughly enriched.

After this, careful cultivation and liberal fertilizing will be amply repaid. In fact, for anything short of this, the pecan can not be induced to do its best.

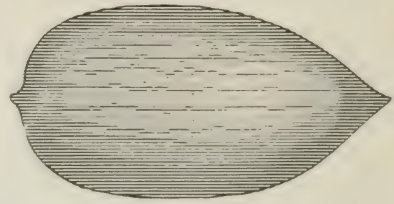
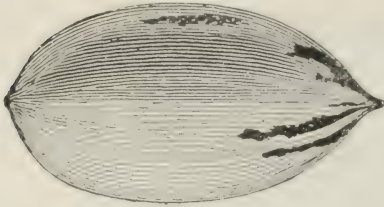
To any one who will comply with the conditions, pecan culture is truly an inviting field; and, during the last twenty years, I have learned enough about this nut to convince me that the person who is seeking the most profitable investment on the least capital will find it in a pecan grove.



Corps of Pecan Budders at the Hartwell Nurseries, August, 1903.

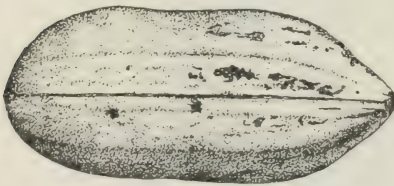
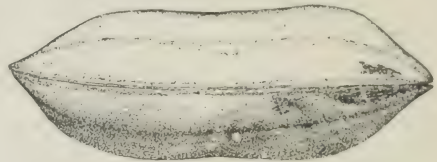
VARIETIES.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.—Large, thin-shelled and well filled. A very promising variety. Originated in Mississippi.



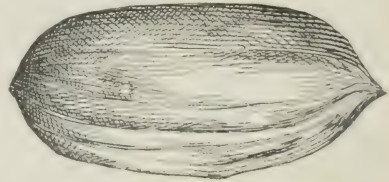
CAPITAL.—Large, thin-shelled and of excellent quality. Considered one of the best of the newer varieties.

CENTENNIAL.—Large, pointed at both ends. Shell thin, quality best. The tree is a regular and an abundant bearer.



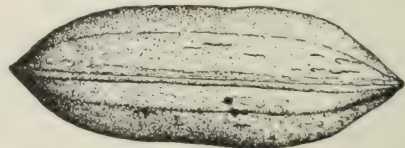
DAISY.—Very large, oblong; one of the thinnest shelled large nuts in cultivation. The owner of the original tree of this variety, who is one of the most prominent nurserymen in Texas, writes me that Daisy is the most rapid growing Pecan that he has ever seen.

FRANKLIN.—Very large, shell medium thick, good quality. In appearance resembles Van Deman. A valuable nut.

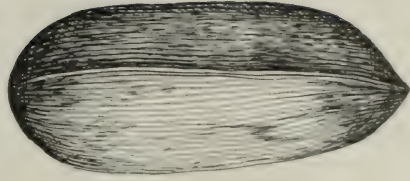


IDEAL.—A long slender nut, pointed at each end. In thickness of shell and quality of meat it is very much like San Saba. Free from acrid inside corky growth.

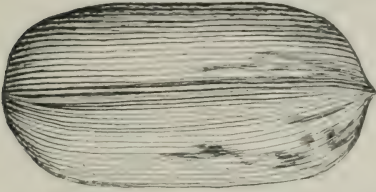
FROTSCHER.—Large, very thin-shelled and of most delicious flavor. Smaller than Columbian, but on account of its excellent quality, is a favorite with many.



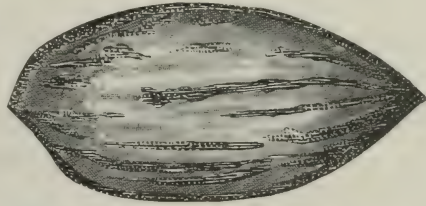
LOUISIANA PAPER-SHELL.—A large, thin-shelled nut of best quality. Resembles Van Deman. Cut overdrawn in size.



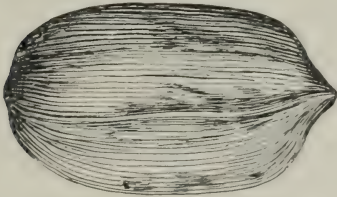
PRIDE OF THE COAST.—(Also known as Rome, Columbian, Mammoth and Twentieth Century). A very vigorous grower, of pyramidal shape, an early bearer and very prolific. Desirable as a shade tree. The nut is oblong with oval ends, shell medium thick, kernel of best quality—sweet, rich and highly flavored. One of the best varieties.



RUSSELL.—One of the old, well known varieties. Size medium. Shell very thin. Considered by some growers as one of the best varieties.

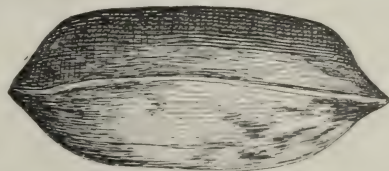


SAN SABA.—This is a genuine paper-shell, and as near all meat as it is possible for a pecan nut to be. Size, medium; flavor, rich and sweet. Twenty-five pounds of this nut were sold to the United States Division of Pomology for twenty-five dollars, and they were pronounced the best nuts that had been received at the Department. It may be possible to make a better nut than the San Saba, but it has not yet been done. No collection of Pecans is complete without it.



STUART.—A large, thin-shelled nut of good quality. Tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. A very popular nut. One of the best

VAN DEMAN.—A large, pointed nut, well filled with meat of delightful flavor. Tree grows vigorously and bears early. Valuable in any collection.



PRICES AND SIZES OF BUDDED TREES AND NAMED SEEDLINGS.

Rates per 1000 on Applicaion.

			Each	10	100
Pride of the Coast and Stuart	Budded	1 to 2 feet	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 85.00
	"	2 to 3 "	1.25	10.00	90.00
	"	3 to 4 "	1.50	12.50	100.00
	"	4 to 6 "	2.00	15.00	125.00
Frotscher, Schley, Centennial, Russell and Capital	Budded	2 to 3 feet	1.25	10.00	90.00
Van Deman.	Budded	2 to 3 feet	1.25	10.00	90.00
"	Seedling	6 to 12 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
San Saba	Budded	10 to 20 inches	1.50		
"	Seedling	1 to 2 feet	.50	4.00	35.00
"	"	2 to 3 "	.75	6.00	50.00
Ideal	Seedling	6 to 12 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
"	"	1 to 2 feet	.50	4.00	35.00
"	"	2 to 3 "	.75	6.00	50.00
Daisy	Seedling	6 to 12 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
Franklin	Seedling	6 to 12 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
"	"	1 to 2 feet	.50	4.00	35.00
"	"	2 to 3 "	.75	6.00	50.00
Louisiana Papershell	Seedling	6 to 12 inches	.35	3.00	25.00

SEEDLING TREES, UNNAMED, FROM SELECTED NUTS.



My trees of this class are grown from mixed nuts, of excellent quality, obtained in Texas and Louisiana—the best that I can find.

These nuts will average better than many of those that are sent out over the country under high-sounding names. Many of the so-called "Egg-Shells" and "Paper-Shells" are not as good.

The Pecan can not be relied upon to reproduce itself perfectly from seed, but a valuable grove can be obtained from seedlings. As an evidence of this, at least ninety per cent, of the bearing trees in the United States are seedlings.

I advise the planting of *some* seedlings, of good kinds, in every grove. When they begin to bear, all that are not satisfactory can be converted into better varieties by budding-on new heads. This is not a *VERY* difficult operation under favorable conditions. It can be done by any man of ordinary skill.

PRICES.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 inches.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
12 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00
24 to 40 inches.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Plant Pecan Trees.



[Extract from an address delivered by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, editor of the Southern Cultivator, at the Nut Growers' Convention, Macon, Ga., October 6, 1902.]



"But some may say our figures are too large, that we have no experience to back them up. We know of one tree in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, from which was sold 64 pecks as a single crop. These were saved besides the family eating and jay-bird stealing. They were sold in Athens, Ga., for \$1 per peck, bringing \$64 cash for one crop from one tree. So we do not think our estimate at all too large.

"We know of a grove of one-half acre that yields the owner annually more than a two-horse farm, and he is a pretty good farmer.

"Hence we say that we should encourage nut growing because it is a paying business. Again, we should encourage this industry because it tends to settle down and give permanency to many of our moving, restless Southern farmers. The dream of every father is to lay up something that his children may enjoy after he is gone. Now, here is one thing that he can lay up. A pecan grove will be better than stocks and bonds. We need something to help our farmers to feel settled. Local ties are strong, and there is a mysterious tie that binds us to a tree that will live on through generations yet unborn, and always bless the heir that inherits.

"Again, we need and must have in this Sunny Southland shade trees. There is no prettier or better than the pecan. With a symmetry that far surpasses the elm or poplar, and a foliage more delicate and more beautiful than the water oak, and a power of endurance unsurpassed, surely here we find the ideal shade tree. If our towns and cities should use the pecans instead of those now set for shade, they would not only have a prettier, longer-lived and more attractive shade tree, but the fruit would yield an income that would be better than bonds, and would lighten taxes."

Young man, plant a Pecan grove; it will be a fortune to you by the time you reach middle life.

Middle-aged man, plant a Pecan grove; if you live to be old, it will be a source of great pleasure and profit to you and a rich heritage for your children and grand-children.

Old man, plant a Pecan grove; it will be the most enduring monument that can be erected to your memory.